

Ten Years Pain

"I am a school teacher, have suffered agony monthly for ten years."

"My nervous system was a wreck. I suffered with pain in my side and had almost every ill known. I had taken treatment from a number of physicians who gave me no relief."

"One specialist said no medicine could help me, I must submit to an operation."

"I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham, stating my case, and received a prompt reply. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and followed the advice given me and now I suffer no more. If any one cares to know more about my case, I will cheerfully answer all letters."—MISS EDNA ELLIS, Hingham, Ohio.

Saturn's Ninth Satellite.
Prof. Pickering, of the Harvard observatory, has discovered a ninth satellite revolving around the planet Saturn. The eighth satellite was discovered at the Harvard observatory by Prof. Bond in 1848. The new satellite was found with the aid of photography, its image appearing among the stars on four plates exposed in the Bruce photographic telescope at the Harvard station near Arequipa, Peru. It is exceedingly faint, being estimated at magnitude 15½. Its distance from the planet is 3½ times greater than that of the outermost satellite of Saturn hitherto known, or about 7,787,000 miles. This is more than 32 times the distance of our moon from the earth. Besides its nine moons Saturn has an enormous number of small attendant bodies crowded together and forming its famous rings.—Youth's Companion.

Pleasures of Penal Servitude.
A prisoner who lately came out of one of our majesty's convict prisons—Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight—spoke in the highest terms of the establishment, and appeared sorry to have left it. He described it as a sanatorium. He said Mr. Jabez Balfour is engaged in making post office bags, apparently as happy as if he was addressing a Baptist meeting. Victor Honor is also, with Monson, at his sanatorium employed in putting up and gardening. "My informant," he adds, "was of opinion that if the doors were accidentally opened, three-fourths of the prisoners would decline to walk out."—Wakefield (Eng.) Sentinel.

Just Kitchen Fires.
Mrs. A. told her new man servant (a colored youth from the country) to make a fire in the drawing-room the other day. Coming in soon after, she found him hopelessly contemplating the andirons, tongs, etc., with a pile of logs by his side large enough to warm a regiment.

"Have you never made a fire before, William?" she asked, somewhat sharply.

"Well, ma'am, I ain't never made what you call a refined fire—no, ma'am!" was the puzzled reply.—Harper's Bazar.

Just the Number.
"Here is an item," said Mr. Wilson, who was looking over his morning paper, "about a man who fell from the thirteenth floor of a big factory in New York yesterday."

"Did it kill him?" asked his little son.

"Kill him? Instantaneously, of course."

"I might have known it," rejoined the small boy. "Thirteen is such an unlucky number!"—Tit-Bits.

Sinking for Salt Water Wells.
A new industry is springing up in northern Mexico—sinking wells for salt water to manufacture salt for mining and domestic use. One company has secured 120,000 acres of salt water territory at Cameron, 120 miles south of Laredo, and have struck water containing 12 per cent. salt, worth from one to two cents per pound.—Chicago Chronicle.

Always Sunday Somewhere.
Each day of the week has served as a day of rest somewhere—Sunday among the Christians, Monday with the Greeks, Tuesday with the Persians, Wednesday with the Assyrians, Thursday with the Egyptians, Friday with the Turks and Saturday with the Hebrews.—Iowa State Register.

A Duty and a Pleasure.
First Statesman—Did you know that over \$10,000,000 a year was the amount stolen by the Spanish customs officials in Havana?

Second Statesman—Say, it will never do for you who leave a people who will stand that in the hands of some one else.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Bad Look.
Weary Willie—De Bible tells us we should avoid even de appearance of evil. Blooming Buster—Den, fer Heaven's sake shake dem overalls. Day looks like work.—Judge.

Pessimism Explained.
"What is pessimism?" asked the boy. "Pessimism," replied the father, ruefully, "is the natural result of receiving bills from a dressmaker and a milliner on the same day."—Chicago Times-Herald.

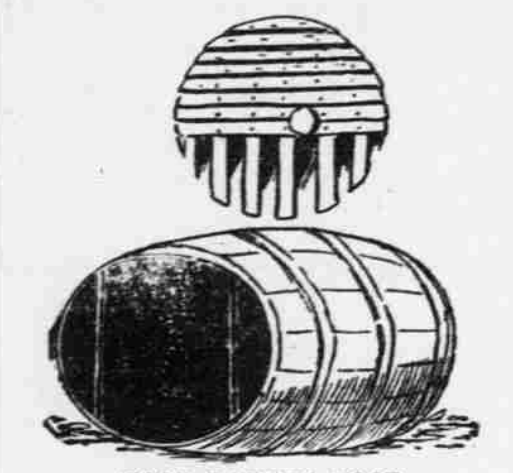
Hardly the Right Word.
Codswalder—Fanny that a woman can never throw anything straight. Jenkins (whose wife has red hair)—H'm, not funny exactly; rather providential, isn't it?—N. Y. World.



GOOD BARREL COOP.

Poultry Yard Device That Is So Simple and Inexpensive That Everybody Can Have It.

A tight barrel makes an excellent coop for chickens, as it is almost ready for use as it is. Throw a lot of dry loam into the bottom, when



turned on its side, to make a level floor, and nail two strips at the front, as shown. Make a front of laths as shown in the cut and place against the strips. A nail at either side will hold it in place. During the day let the slatted part of the barrel bottom to the chicks can run in and out. At night simply turn the front around in its place, so that the more solid part may come at the bottom to keep out prowling enemies and to keep the chicks in.—Orange Judd Farmer.

PRESERVING EGGS.

Formula Used by Speculators and Dealers Engaged in the Business on a Large Scale.

Numerous methods of preserving eggs are in use. The idea of all of them is to keep air out of the eggs, as by such absence of oxygen decay can be arrested for a considerable length of time, especially if the eggs are perfectly fresh at the start and are kept in a cool, dark place. The standard method most used by speculators and dealers is to put eggs in lime water. The process is as follows, this recipe having been widely sold at five dollars under pledge of secrecy. Take two gallons of water, 12 pounds of unsalted lime and four pounds of salt, or in that proportion according to the quantity of eggs to be preserved. Stir several times daily and then let stand until the liquid has settled and is perfectly clear. Draw or carefully dip off the clear liquid, leaving the sediment at the bottom. Take for the above amount of liquid five ounces each of baking soda, cream of tartar, saltpeter and borax; and an ounce of alum. Pulverize and mix these and dissolve in one gallon of boiling water and add to the mixture about 20 gallons of pure lime water. This will about fill a cider barrel. Put the eggs in carefully so as not to crack any of the shells, letting the water always stand an inch above the eggs, which can be done by placing a barrel head a little smaller upon them and weighing it. This amount of liquid will preserve 150 dozen of eggs. It is not necessary to wait to get a full barrel or smaller package of eggs, but they can be put in at any time that they can be obtained fresh. The same liquid should be used only once.—Michigan Tradesman.

Shipment of Dressed Fowls.

It is a common saying that the market is never over-stocked with the best, and this is probably correct. Whenever the market is over-stocked it begins at the poorest quality to reject. If the market does not reject the low quality, it is at once reduced to the price to a point below cost of production and marketing. Therefore the only people that stand a chance of making money are those that send to market good products in good shape. In a way markets are always over-stocked, except in times of special scarcity. But the market is never over-stocked with choice fowls. Great loss to the producers results from the manner in which fowls are dressed and shipped to market. One man says that the quantity of fowls daily dressed and sent to market in an unsalable condition is enormous.—Farmers' Review.

Poultry House Disinfectants.

It is well to keep the fact in mind that pure air and sunshine are the best of disinfectants. They discount every thing in keeping the nursery coops in condition. Turn these coops over frequently so that the hens and their broods are out on the range the sun may shine on them all day. If this is regularly attended to and their location changed so as to occupy a fresh spot of ground once a week you can rely on your mind of any fear of foulness which will be injurious to the chicks. This kind of disinfecting costs nothing in the way of labor, and is one of the cheap things which is thoroughly good.—Farmers' Voice.

Wild Onion in Pastures.

The wild onion is the bane of the pastures, but it can be eradicated entirely if attention is given it. One of the remedies suggested for the wild onion odor in milk is to stable the cows about three o'clock and give hay, allowing their regular food as usual. The odor will pass off in the secretions in three or four hours. Every season, however, the wild onion regularly appears and increases, yet the pests are easily destroyed by pulling them up or keeping them cut down. This may be tedious for awhile, but pays well in the end.

Varied Rations for Hogs.

I feed my hogs corn and oats principally. Bulk of the feed, corn. Make a swill using corn and oats ground together one-third corn and two-thirds oats, and add to that a little wheat shorts. Hogs have run of pasture. Have access to salt at all times; plenty of water. Pumpkins are fed in the fall, also small potatoes and waste apples and such stuff from the garden not usable in the house. In fact any and all things raised on the farm that will tempt their appetite and be conducive to their health.—F. G. Barfoot, in Farmers' Review.

THE HORSE BUSINESS.

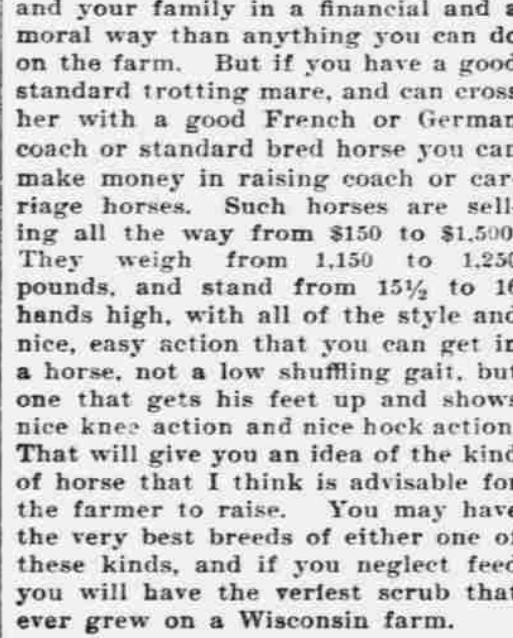
Those Who Raise the Right Sort of Animals Have Never Yet Made a Failure of It.

At the round-up institute in Wisconsin last year, H. A. Briggs, an extensive breeder of that state, gave the following good advice in regard to the brood mare:

If you are going to raise draft horses see what kind of brood mare you have. Don't try to raise a draft horse from a 1,000 or 1,100-pound trotting mare. Select your largest mares and cross them with the breed you like best, a pure-bred draft horse, whether he is imported or American bred, you must get size and quality. If you are going to breed carriage or coach horses, select your mares that have size and quality, and cross them with the very best carriage horse you can. I am not going to point out the particular breed you should have. Among our American trotters we can get as good a type of coach horse as there is in the world, if we look to size and quality, but there are not enough of them. If American people had paid as much attention to producing good carriage horses as they have to producing speed, and speed alone, we would have the best coach and carriage horses of any nation in the world, and we would have a national reputation for producing carriage horses equal to the one we have had for producing little trotters. That has been the one great trouble with the men who have been raising trotting horses, they have lost sight of everything except the speed and the speed pedigree, and the result in many cases has been that not one in 25 has been fit to put on the market to sell for any kind of legitimate use. Get the idea of trying to raise trotting horses out of your head; if he can't do anything but trot you do not want him, because you would do more harm to yourself and your family in a financial and a moral way than anything you can do on the farm. But if you have a good standard trotting mare, and can cross her with a good French or German coach or standard bred horse you can make money in raising coach or carriage horses. Such horses are selling all the way from \$150 to \$1,500. They weigh from 1,150 to 1,250 pounds, and stand from 15½ to 16 hands high, with all of the style and nice, easy action that you can get in a horse, not a low shuffling gait, but one that gets his feet up and shows nice knee action and nice back and tail. That will give you an idea of the kind of horse that I think is advisable for the farmer to raise. You may have the very best breeds of either one of these kinds, and if you neglect feed you will have the veriest scrub that ever grew on a Wisconsin farm.

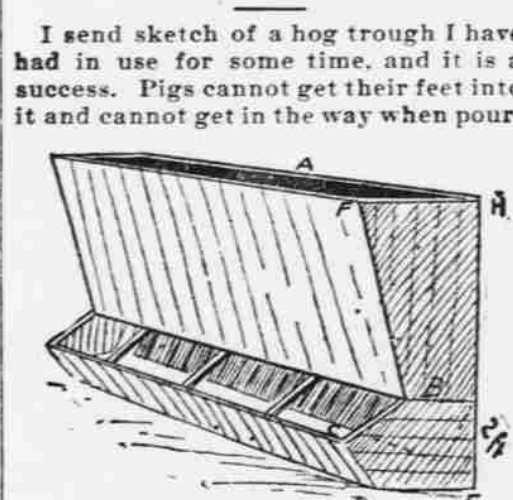
A GOOD HOG TROUGH.

Pigs Cannot Get Their Feet Into It and Cannot Get in the Way While Slop is Poured In.



TROUGH FOR HOGS.

I send sketch of a hog trough I have had in use for some time, and it is a success. Pigs cannot get their feet into it and cannot get in the way when pouring slop.



TIMELY SWINE NOTES.

The hogs are mortgage lifters this year. Converting corn into pork this season has been a paying business.

Do not let the harvest work or cultivation of the crops interfere with the care of the pigs.

The wheat that did not pay to cut can be harvested by the hogs to a decided advantage.

Let the hogs run in the orchard now and they will destroy lots of worms and insects by eating up the dropping fruit.

A farmer who cannot find pleasure in handling the swill pail for the pigs is not able to enjoy all the pleasures of the farm.

Hogs are filthy animals only when they are compelled to be filthy. They enjoy clean quarters as much as any other animal, and will keep them so if given a chance.—National Stockman.

Sheep as Farm Fertilizers.

Prof. Roberts, of Cornell university, says the fertilizer produced by a sheep in a year is worth \$3.17. While the value of this is left in the pasture, its value to the farmer depends much upon the condition of the grass there. Many pastures are in such condition that they need breaking up and re-seeding as much as they do fertilizer, and until something is done to remedy this trouble the value of the manure made by the sheep would to some extent be wasted. We know that the sheep improve the pasture by killing many varieties of weeds, and thus give the grass a better chance, but the sheep should not be forced to live entirely upon weeds and bushes. If they are, it will be a question whether the bushes or the flock of sheep will be killed first.

Sell the Surplus Males.

Every rooster not intended especially for breeding should be killed or sold as soon as large enough to eat. Not over one good rooster should be kept on any farm, and that one cooped and mated with not to exceed ten hens, the eggs from those hens to be kept expressly for hatching. The other hens should be kept especially for eggs for market or table use, and no rooster should be allowed among them. On the ordinary farms about one-tenth of the fowls are roosters, which is about nine times as many as are necessary.—Farm and Fireside.

Invention of the Boomerang.

Of all man's inventions, the boomerang seems the strangest and least likely kind of weapon for the natural man, with no knowledge of mechanics, to have hit upon; and yet it becomes intelligible enough when we hear that in Australia, where the boomerang was discovered, there grows a tree that sheds a seedpod of such a shape that it whirls away in the air and returns again as it falls. But how many "black fellows" had watched these seedpods whirl and gyrate—our own ash throws down things that try to emulate the gyration—before one of them thought of imitating the shape of the pod on a large scale and so made the first boomerang? We do not know the date of the first boomerang, but we know when Newton discovered gravitation; and it is likely that the seedpods had been falling about as long as apples.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Used to Do It.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the seedy-looking individual when he had been prevailed upon to come to the platform, "I will confess that I was once addicted to strong drink, but now—"

"How long ago was that?" called out somebody from the audience.

The seedy individual gave one look at the man who had interrupted him and satisfied himself that he had been recognized.

"I should judge," he said, with the air of a man who was trying to stimulate his memory, "that it was between 15 and 20 minutes ago."

Thus it happened his speech never was made.—Chicago Post.

The Mexican War.

The whole number of men in the war with Mexico was 101,252, including regulars and volunteers. The war lasted about two years. Some pretty lively fights were made, notably Resaca de la Palma, Buena Vista and the assaults of Chapultepec and other outworks of the Mexican capital. Yet the casualties were comparatively trifling—killed in battle, 1,049; died of wounds, 509; total, 1,557—less by about 100 than the federal loss at the battle of Chickamauga.—Chicago Journal.

The Unpatriotic Parent.

The Father—That young man who used to call on you and stay so late in the navy now, I understand?

The Daughter—Yes, papa; and think of it, his boat has been disabled! The last I heard of him he was being towed in.

In Japanese Theaters.

The theaters in Japan have a novel method of issuing pass-out tickets, which are positively non-transferable. When a person wishes to leave the theater before the closing of the performance, with the intention of returning, he holds out his right hand. The doorkeeper then, with a rubber stamp, imprints upon the palm the mark of the establishment.

Proving It.

"Keep up your courage, old man," said the passenger who was a good sailor, to another who was leaning over the railing and paying tribute to Neptune.

"Never mind me," came the answer between gasps; "I always heard that it took travel to bring out what there is in a man."—Detroit Free Press.

High-Grade Melody.

Walker—I'm thinking seriously of investing in a chainless wheel.

Ryder—Well, I've got a beauty that I'll sell you for a mere song.

"For a song, eh? To the tune of what?"

"Old Hundred."—Chicago Evening News.

We'll Know Pretty Soon.

"What do you think the government ought to do with the Philippines?"

"I don't know. My daughter has written an essay on the subject, which she is going to read when she graduates, but I haven't had time to look it over."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Charge for Big Guns.

The service charge of the 13-inch rifles used in our navy is 550 pounds of brown prismatic powder. This is the largest charge fired from any of our guns, and one of the largest in use anywhere.

Why Bears Eat Gum.

A gum gatherer in Maine says that in the fall bears always eat gum before going into their dens to hibernate. It keeps their stomachs from growing together while they take their three months' nap.—N. Y. Sun.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, Aug. 21.
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
COTTON—Middling.....	12 1/2 to 13 1/2
HOGS—Fair to Choice.....	7 1/2 to 8 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	70 1/2 to 71 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	25 1/2 to 26 1/2
PORK—Mess New.....	12 1/2 to 13 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
COTTON—Middling.....	12 1/2 to 13 1/2
BEEVES—Steers.....	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
COWS and HEIFERS.....	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
CALVES—per 100.....	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
HOGS—Fair to Choice.....	7 1/2 to 8 1/2
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
FLOUR—Other Grades.....	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	68 1/2 to 69 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	25 1/2 to 26 1/2
TOBACCO—Lugs.....	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
HAY—Clear Timothy (new).....	9 1/2 to 10 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Dairy.....	14 to 15
BACON—Clear Rib.....	8 1/2 to 9 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.....	11 to 12
LARD—Prime Steam.....	12 to 13
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
HOGS—Fair to Choice.....	7 1/2 to 8 1/2
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
FLOUR—Winter Patents.....	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	68 1/2 to 69 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	25 1/2 to 26 1/2
PORK—Mess New.....	12 1/2 to 13 1/2
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CORN—No. 2.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
COTTON—Middling.....	12 1/2 to 13 1/2

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU'RE TAKING

When You Take

GROVE'S Tasteless Chill Tonic

because the formula is plainly printed on each bottle, showing what it contains. Imitators do not advertise their formula, knowing that you would not buy their medicine if you knew its ingredients. Grove's contains Iron and Quinine put up in correct proportions, and is a tasteless form. Grove's is the original Tasteless Chill Tonic and any druggist who is not pushing an imitation will tell you that all other so-called "tasteless" Tonics are imitations.

Grove's is the only Chill cure sold by every druggist in the malarial sections of the United States and Cuba that is guaranteed to cure any case of malaria, chills and fever, or money refunded. Price 50 cents.

MAM-M-MA!! DON'T YOU HEAR BABY CRY?

Do you forget that summer's coming with all its dangers to the little ones—all troubles bred in the bowels.

The summer's heat kills babies and little children because their little insides are not in good, clean, strong condition.

Winter has filled the system with bile. Belching, vomiting up of sour food, rash, flushed skin, colic, restlessness, diarrhoea or constipation, all testify that the bowels are out of order.

If you want the little ones to face the coming dangers without anxious fear for their lives, see that the baby's bowels are gently, soothingly, but positively cleaned out in the spring time, and made strong and healthy before hot weather sets in.

The only safe laxative for children, pleasant to take (they ask for more) is CASCARETS. Nursing mothers make their milk mildly purgative for the baby by eating a CASCARET now and then. Mama eats a CASCARET to-day and you will find that, as we guarantee, all irregularities of the little and big childrens insides are

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